THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second, where SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS will be thankfully received.

VOLUME I. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 24, 1821. NUMBER 17.

CONDITIONS.

The *Saturday Evening Post* is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year; payable half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for Sale by HICKMAN & HAZZARD, No. 121 Chesnut street,

The Expedition of ORSUA and the CRIMES OF AGUIRRE, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. in one volume, 12mo. price 75 cents.

In Press, and will be published in a few days, THE PRIVATEER, a novel, in 2 vols.

WALTER SCOTT'S Novels complete, for sale as above.

BOOKS and STATIONARY for sale, on very reasonable terms.

PRINTING and BINDING executed with neatness and despatch. nov 17—tf

LEATHER STORE.

ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 55 PINE STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.

oct 20—3m

Oyster Rendezvous and Chop House.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber in tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage which has been heretofore extended to him, and offering the warmest expression of gratitude to those friends who relieved him from the consequences of a recent distressing event, respectfully informs them and the community generally, that he has re-opened his establishment at No. 10, Library st. immediately facing the United States Bank, and that he has annexed to his Hotel an

Oyster Rendezvous.

Gentlemen can be supplied with unusual dispatch at any hour through the day, with the first rate Oysters dressed to suit their wishes; and in the Chop House, with Beefsteaks, Veal Cutlets, and a variety of poultry; and choice game, and with any other article in the culinary line, which they may be disposed to prefer. The contiguity of the Banks, Coffee-House and public offices, renders his establishment unusually accommodating to persons having business at either, and he solicits a continuance of their former favours.

The Bar is abundantly supplied with liquors and refreshments, and there will be constantly on hand Genuine old Irish Whiskey, for HOT PUNCH.

WANTED—A young man capable of attending to the above business. nov 17—tf

Hamilton Village Inn.

ROBERT SHAW, Victualler, respectfully informs his friends and the public, and brother Victuallers, that he has taken the above Establishment for the accommodation of those who may honour him with their custom. Good and sufficient Sheds for Horses, together with Pens for Sheep, and accommodations for Drovers, Farmers, Waggoners, &c. nov. 17—tf

MRS. SHALLUS

INFORMS the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that she has just received, in addition to her former extensive and valuable collection, a large number of NEW ENGLISH NOVELS and ROMANCES—among which are:

Augustus and Adelina, or the Forest of St. Bernardine—by Miss Haynes, 4 vols.

Bravo of Bohemia, or the Black Forest, 4 vols.

Coquetry, 3 vols.

Castles in the Air, or Whims of My Aunt, 3 vols.; two sets.

Delusion, 2 vols.; two sets.

Dacresfield, or Vicissitudes on Earth, 4 vols.

Mehaled and Seli, or History of a Druse Family. By Baron de Dalberg, 2 vols.

Disorder and Order—by Amelia Beauclerc, author of Husband, Hunters, &c. 3 vols. three sets.

Ethelinde, or Recluse of the Lakes—by Charlotte Smith, a new edition, 5 vols.; three sets.

Fatal Vow, or St. Michaels Monastery—by Francis Lathom, a new edition, 2 vols.; two sets.

France and England, or Scenes in each—by Edward C. Gifford, 2 vols.

Godfrey Hanger, 3 vols.

Cisely, or the Rose of Raby—by Agnes Musgrave, a new edition, 4 vols.; two sets.

Maiden Wife, or Heiress of De Courcy, a most interesting tale—by Miss E. M. Hamilton, 4 vols.

Montague Newberg—by Alicia C. Mant, author of Ellen, or the Young Godmother, 2 vols.

Robin Hood, a Tale of Olden Times, 2 vols. (London, 1819.)

Soldier of Pennaflor, a new edition, in 5 vols. two sets.

Saint Margaret's Cave, or the Nun's Story—by Mrs. Holme, author of St. Clair of the Isles, 4 vols. a new edition.

Saint Bride's Manor, 2 vols.

Veil'd Protectress—by Mrs. Meeke, 5 vols.

Julia of Ardenfield, 2 vols.

Monk of Disentis, 5 vols. a new edition.

Life of a Recluse—by A. Gibson, 2 vols.

Highland Castle, and Lowland Cottage, 4 vols. two sets.

Saint Patrick, a National Tale—by an Antiquary, 3 vols.; two sets.

Cottagers of Glenburnie—by Miss Hamilton, a new edition.

The Prize in the Lottery, or Adventures of a Young Lady; written by herself from the Italian of L'Abbate Chiaro. Translated by Thomas E. White, 2 vols.

The Victim of Intolerance, or Hermit of Killarney, a Catholic Tale—by Major Robert Torrens, 4 vols.

Emeline, Orphan of the Castle—by Charlotte Smith, a new edition, 4 vols. &c.

In addition to those, Mrs. S. has all the late American Edition of NEW WORKS—among which are:

Da Fiction, 2 vols.; six sets.

Tinge of Mariendorpt, 2 vols.; 6 sets.

Oakthorpe, or Fallen Fortunes, 2 vols.; 6 sets.

Thomas's Court of Queen Elizabeth.

Mrs. Wright's Letters on America—and a great many of others. nov. 17—tf

ALEXANDER PARKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale at the Moyamensing BOTANIC GARDEN, Prime street (Love lane) near 11th street, a general assortment of the first quality Garden and Flower Seeds. Also, a large collection of Green House and Hardy Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, with a fine selection of Bulbous Roots. Persons making early application may be supplied with an extensive variety. Orders, per post, left at No. 40 George street, Southwark, will be punctually attended to. nov 17—tf

WALDREN BEACH,

86 LOMBARD STREET,

MANUFACTURES and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles:—

Cake, Canister and Itoll Blacking—Windsor Soap, and Wash Balls—Pomatum, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.

N.B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to Retail. aug 4—tf

SAMUEL WITHINGTON,

MANUFACTURER of Filagree Work and Jewellery, No. 119 *Chesnut street*, has on hand, a large assortment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, which will be disposed of at reduced prices. Also, a variety of HAIR WORK, such as, Bands, Braids, Frezetts, Nets, Half Nets, &c.

N.B. Orders executed at the shortest notice. aug 11—6m*

WANTED,

A SITUATION in a Store or Counting House, by a person of sober habits, who can give good recommendations, and is perfectly acquainted with the city. A line addressed to R. S. and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, will be carefully attended to. nov. 17—3t

IRON CHEST.

ANY person having one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by leaving a note, directed to S. at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, stating price, size, &c. oct 6—tf

Alpine Shaving Cakes.

THE Proprietor of this Soap is so well satisfied of its superior quality, that he will warrant it to be the best kind now in use.

Also, LAVENDER, ROSE, and MILLEFLUER SOAP, either in round Cakes for Shaving, or squares for Washing.

Just received and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

BY T. S. ANNERS,

No. 141 Chesnut street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank.

☞ Country Merchants, Druggists, and others, dealing in the above articles, would do well to call and examine the above before purchasing elsewhere. sept 15—tf

Wholesale and Retail Brewery.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with *PRESENT BEER and ALE*, at the following prices, viz. from five gallons and upwards, at the rate of 18¾ cents per gallon—Table Beer at 6¼ cents per gallon, Yeast, &c.

WM. STEVENS,

No. 64, corner of Gray's alley and Front street. sept 15—tf

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

J. B. KREYMBORG,

NO. 41 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand. aug 4—tf

FRENCH & ENGLISH TUITION.

THE Subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he proposes teaching the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, grammatically, at his dwelling, No. 132 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, first house above Spruce street, west side, where applications will be gratefully received. He will likewise give private lessons—and hopes, by his own exertions, and with assiduity on the part of the pupils who may be entrusted to his care, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their confidence for acquiring a knowledge of those useful Languages. He will translate all kinds of Writing or Printing, from and into either of the above Languages, with accuracy and dispatch. The terms, which are moderate, will be made known on application as above.

JOSEPH AZAN.

oct 13—3m

DEPOSIT

And General Intelligence Office.

NO. 50, SOUTH STREET, where Merchandise, Watches, Plate, Jewels, Furniture, and articles of every description will be received ON DEPOSIT, Notes Discounted, Families wishing persons to serve them, and persons desirous of suitable situations, are invited to call at this Office. oct. 13—tf.

Pennsylvania State Lottery,

G. W. WAITE, Manager.

Second Class.—Highest Prize:

15,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1		8,000		8,000
1		5,000		5,000
3		2,000		6,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
14		100		1,400
5000		6		30,000
5,035 Prizes.				$75,400

10,045 Blanks. 15,080 Tickets, at $5.

Prizes subject to fifteen per cent. deduction, and payable 60 days after the completion of the drawing—prizes only to be drawn.

Prizes to be floating as follows:

1 of $2,000 after 1,200 numbers are drawn.
1 of 2,000 do. 1,600 do. do.
1 of 2,000 do. 1,900 do. do.
1 of 5,000 do. 2,200 do. do.
1 of 8,000 do. 3,000 do. do.
1 of 15,000 do. 4,000 do. do.

All other prizes floating—15 days drawing.

Tickets and Shares, in the various Lotteries, for Sale at

GOODWIN'S

Fortune Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 77 N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets.

Prizes to the amount of $50,000 have been sold and paid at this office within three months. aug 4—tf

Moral and Religious.

DEATH.

Still Time rolls on to vast eternity—
Still Death approaches, never seeming nigh—
Still myriads of our species crowd the tomb;
And still we hasten to our final doom!
O, Author of all being, grant that we,
When nature dies, may live in bliss with Thee.

EXCELLENT DOCTRINE.

"We may die," says the celebrated Wesley, "without the knowledge of many truths, and yet be carried into Abraham's bosom—but if we die without love, what will our knowledge avail? Just as much as it availeth the devil and his angels! I will not quarrel with you about any opinion, only see that your heart be right towards God—that you know and love the Lord Jesus Christ—that you love your neighbour, and walk as your kind Master walked, and I desire no more. I am sick of opinions—I am weary to hear them—my soul loathes this frothy food; give me solid and substantial religion—give me an humble gentle lover of God and man—a man full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy—a man laying himself out in the work of faith, the patience of hope, the labour of love. Let my soul be with these Christians, wheresoever they are, and whatsoever opinion they are of. Whosoever thus doth the will of my Father which is in Heaven, the same is my brother and sister, and mother."

The contemplation of a venerable old man sinking gently into the arms of death, supported by filial affection, and animated by religious hope, excites a serious, yet not unpleasant sensation. When the gay and busy scenes of life are past, and the years advance "which have no pleasure in them," what is left for age to wish, but that its infirmities may be soothed by the watchful solicitude of tenderness, and its darkness cheered by that light "which cometh from above?" To such persons, life, even in its last stage, is still agreeable. They do not droop, like those flowers which, when their vigour is past, lose at once their beauty and fragrance; but have more affinity to the fading rose, which when its enchanting colours are fled still retains its exhilirating sweetness, and is loved and cherished, even in decay.

FORGIVENESS OF INJURIES.

Abu Hanifah, a celebrated doctor among the orthodox musselmen, having causelessly received a malicious and violent blow on the face, spoke thus to him who struck him: "I could return you injury for the injury you have done me; but I will not. I could also inform against you to the Khalif; but I will not be an informer. I could in my prayers and addresses to God, represent the outrage done me; but I will forbear that. In fine, I could at the day of judgment, desire God to revenge it; but far be it from me—nay, should that terrible day arrive at this moment, and could my intercession prevail, I would not desire to enter paradise without you!" How noble an instance of a calm, serene, and forgiving mind!—How happy would it be for all Christians, and how honourable to the name of Jesus, were there more frequent exercises of this grace of forgiveness, like this wise and virtuous Mahometan; and more especially like Him, who upon the cross, prayed, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

CHRISTOPHER SMART.

The late Christopher Smart is said to have written poems at four years of age. His song to David, has been justly deemed a wonder in the moral world; and deserving as much the investigation of the philosopher, as the admiration of the lover of poetry; and yet this poem was composed while the unfortunate bard was confined in a mad-house; and in the absence of pen, ink, and paper, which were denied him, was written on the walls of his room with a key. It is a sublime production, and glows with religious fervour. In his fits of insanity, religion was his ruling passion; and he was frequently so impressed with a sense of it, as to write on his knees. When at large, he would say prayers in the streets, and insist that the people he met should pray with him.

DISSIPATION.

There are many sources from whence we may derive something that will do us good, provided our dispositions are so well arranged as to be capable of accepting what is presented. But if the will in ourselves be unprepared, in vain shall we look for the advancement in our happiness from any other source whatever. Instruction has very little influence on dissipated minds—they are incapable of retaining profitable impressions.

Amusements that have no immediate tendency to make us wiser, may sometimes be of use, by relieving the mind from the fatigues of intense application:—But when they become the primary object of our attention, they introduce a depravity of taste that disqualifies us for the relish of substantial enjoyments.

SCORNERS REBUKED.

Whitfield being informed that some lawyers had come to hear him by way of sport, took for his text these words:—"And there came a *certain lawyer* to our Lord." Designedly he read, "And there came certain lawyers to our—I am wrong, 'a *certain* lawyer,' I was almost certain I was wrong. It is a wonder to see *one* lawyer; but what a wonder if there had been more than one?" The theme of the sermon corresponded with its commencement, and those who came to laugh, went away edified.

DR. BARTH.—When the well known Dr. Barth preached for the first time in his native city of Leipsic, he disdained the usual precaution of having his sermon placed in the Bible before him, to refer to in case of need. A violent thunder storm suddenly arising, just as he was in the middle of his discourse, and a tremendous peal of thunder causing him to lose the thread of his argument, with great composure and dignity he shut the Bible, saying with great emphasis, "*When God speaks, man must hold his peace.*" He then descended from the pulpit, while the whole congregation looked on him with admiration and wonder.

Amidst the unclouded sunshine of prosperity, the best qualities of the heart are frequently obscured. It is affliction that tries our faith, and improves our virtue.

The Ladies' Friend—No. XIV.

MARRIAGE.

Heav'n, in compassion to the lot we share,
Of malediction, sorrow, pain and care,
Bestows us comfort in *th' endearing wife*,
Which compensates for all the ills of life—
In that soft, tender name, the blessings blend,
Of mother, sister, guardian, friend—
In that delightful word, methinks I hear
All that can touch the heart with love sincere.

A PLEASANT MISTAKE.

Charles to the alter led the lovely Jane,
And to her father's house return'd again,
Where to convey them on their wedding tour,
Already stood a landaulette and four;
When, lo! the gathering showers at once descend,
Cloud rolls on cloud, and warring winds contend.
This moves him not; but to he hands his bride,
And seats himself enraptured by her side,
When thus, to cheer the fair one, he begun—
"I hope we soon shall have a *little sun.*"
But she, to whom the weather gave no pain,
Who heeded not the blast nor pelting rain,
But most about her future state bethought her,
Replied, "My dear, *I'd rather have a daughter.*"

WOMAN.

Loveliest of beings on creation's scale,
Fairest of orders on fair Wisdom's plan,
Thou great first-moving principle of man,
Thy pow'rs o'er ev'ry heart and mind prevail.

Far as are known the influence divine,
Of forming Thought, of Intellect's domain,
And Sensibility's benignant reign,
Thy sway extends, and bright thine honours shine.

From thee, the Virtues, Loves and Graces flow,
The soul of reason, dignity of mind;
All that can humanize and bless mankind,
And antedate Elysium while below.

Oh! then, complacent view my humble lays;—
Thy smile is happiness, and fame thy praise.

I SAW THEE WEEP.

I.

I saw thee weep—the big bright tear
Came o'er that eye of blue;
And then methought it did appear
A violet dropping dew;
I saw thee smile—the sapphire's blaze
Beside thee ceased to shine;
It could not match the living rays
That fill'd that glance of thine.

II.

As clouds from yonder sun receive
A deep and mellow dye,
Which scarce the shade of coming eve
Can banish from the sky,
Those smiles unto the moodiest mind
Their own pure joy impart;
Their sunshine leaves a glow behind
That lightens o'er the heart.

SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY.

I.

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes;
Thus mellowed to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

II.

One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impair'd the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express
How pure, how dear their dwelling place.

III.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!

THE FINE ARTS.

The Statue of Washington has reached Wilmington, N. C. It was to be conveyed immediately to Raleigh, and will probably be put up before the meeting of the next legislature.

West's splendid painting has arrived at New-York in the ship Cincinnatus, from London.

We regret that our citizens did not appreciate the opportunity recently afforded them, of viewing Col. Sargeant's celebrated production. Native talent must and ever should be fostered and protected by public patronage, or the genius that supports our rising empire will leave us to lament our supineness when it is too late. The *Dinner Party* is now exhibiting for a few days at New-York, previous to its return to Boston.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Legislature of New-Jersey, on the 13th inst. Mr. Sip presented a petition from Robert Swartwout, in behalf of the proprietors of the New-Jersey Salt Marsh Company, for a law to authorize them to appropriate one third of their Capital to banking purposes, and a bill was reported. It was determined not to express any opinion upon the subject of the communication from Ohio.

The legislature have authorized a committee to investigate and settle the Treasurer's accounts, and to send for persons and papers. Charles Carter, Esq. a member from Monmouth county, was chosen Treasurer of the state.

A bill to incorporate the New-Brunswick Manufacturers' Company was passed unanimously.

A WEEK IN PHILADELPHIA.

An attempt was made on Friday evening, the 16th. by a large black man, to murder a son of Hamilton Cummings, as he was returning home from work, in the neighborhood of Lombard and Eleventh streets. The cries of the sufferer alarmed the neighbours, and the wretch made off.

Thomas M'Kee, a respectable schoolmaster, returning to his residence on the Buck road, Moyamensing township, was knocked down and robbed of his watch, pocket book, about two dollars in change, and several other articles. It is said, Mr. M'Kee is likely to recover, though he was much injured from the blows received.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Simpson, a respectable merchant of this city, was knocked down and otherwise maltreated, near the corner of Pine and Broad streets, and robbed of his coat, watch, &c.

On the same evening, another person, on his return home, at the western precints of the city, was way-laid, and knocked down, by one of the gang of ruffians who now infest the city. We hope our police will be vigilant—some measures ought to be taken by our citizens, to prevent these repeated acts of villainy.

A fraudulent scheme to obtain two valuable coats, lately practised, was detected in time sufficient to prevent the loss of either. Similar attempts, no doubt, will be played off on our citizens, which should put them on their guard.

A coloured man, who heretofore acted as barber on board the Pennsylvania steam boat, on her passage from Bordentown, took a pocket book out of a coat which he was brushing for a passenger, and secreted himself in the privy, while he examined its contents. The owner came upon deck, seeing his coat hanging on the railing, immediately suspected the trick, and secured the robber. There was five or six hundred dollars in the pocket book—50 of which could not be found.

A lad, only 17 years of age, an old offender, was detected on Monday evening last, while carrying off some valuable plate from a private dwelling.

PIRATES.—It is stated on the Commercial Reading Room's books, at Norfolk, (Vir.) that the U. S. schr. Porpoise, Lieut. commandant Rumage, sailed from St. Thomas on the 25th October, in pursuit of a piratical vessel, which had been committing extensive depredations upon American commerce, and that the Porpoise had succeeded in capturing her after an action of two hours. The Porpoise had two men killed—the loss of the pirate was not ascertained, as neither vessel had arrived in port at the latest advices.

MAJOR ANDRE.—The Phæton frigate, Capt. Montagu, with the remains of the gallant Andre, has arrived at Portsmouth, (Eng.) from Halifax, in a remarkable short passage of 18 days. The two cedar trees, says a writer in the London Courier, which grew out of his grave, were forwarded to England with the remains. Their roots had warped themselves round the skull of Andre, like a fine netting. It is evident that he was not buried in his regimentals, as not a button, nor any part of his dress, save the leathern string that tied his hair, could be found.

In London, the title *Dandy* has fallen into disuse, having been superceded by the more expressive and elegant terms, *Corinthian* and *Exquisite*.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

ON PARTY SPIRIT.

Messrs. Editors,

The following observations, the result of some serious thought and study, I submit to the impartial judgments of your intelligent readers.

I would remark, that the subject I have chosen holds forth a very wide field for discussion, and that it would hence be almost an impossibility to embrace within the compass of an essay such as the present, the various arguments that may be adduced towards its elucidation. I am very anxious that it should be received with moderation, and that I may not be accused of asserting dogmas as indisputable as my arrogance would be, did I write in such a temper.—Uninfluenced by any other motive than the love of truth, I do not feel that diffidence which is naturally a consequence of advancing theories whose foundations are grounded in error and fallacy—but after a cool and impartial reflection on the subject, to assuredly it is well entitled, I venture thus to advance my sentiments:—first observing that I may be allowed to claim that indulgence from my readers, which is naturally extended to those whose *attempts* are the offspring of inexperience, and whose labours consequently cannot boast that correctness or elegance which is only elicited by a happy maturity of exertions.

Among the various topics of conversation which daily present themselves to our consideration, there are few that merit a more serious review than that premised as the head of this article; or scarcely any that addresses itself more strongly and palpably to our judgments, whether we consider the vast importance of its results, or the very interesting field for investigation it displays. Party spirit is allowed to constitute a material branch of political economy, but there are very few indeed who can agree as to the efficacy or utility of any well directed efforts in this way. It is a question of much importance, "Is party spirit necessary, or should it be tolerated by freemen?" I would answer that it should, and for various reasons.

It is, I conceive, in government, as in commerce—where there is no competition, there can be but little prospect of success, and what is there that has more potent influence over the springs and actions of government than a moderate exertion of party spirit, which not only keeps alive the active energies of the governed, but preserves a due subordination among those who otherwise might hold the reins of government too loose, or by an undue authority in the exercise of their functions, the consequence of being too much left to themselves, they might proceed to measures at once arbitrary and oppressive. So long as party spirit exists may we expect to find the respective stations of government well filled, and what is more essential to the happiness and prosperity of a nation, than that the rulers and directors of affairs should be men approved and true? That jealousy which is naturally engendered between parties—that rouses all the searching qualities of man, that opens the prying eye of suspicion to the concealed faults, or awakens the intrepid spirit of party zeal at once to attack and expose the misteken policy or manifest cupidity of men or measures, all these operate in the most salutary manner in preserving a necessary consistency in the direction of public measures.

The various and complicated springs of government require a real or implied force in keeping them in motion; like the stupendous works of mechanism we are accustomed to see, they are similarly subject to impressions that may put their active force in operation, as they are again confessedly liable to suffer from that inertness which inevitably results from want of motive to the full display of their energies. To make this manifest, is it not a most allowable consequence that the calm monotony that must indubitably take place were party politics exploded, would have both a demoralizing and unhappy tendency. To observe one set of men succeed another in the administration of government without even a struggle made to oppose them by a party sensible of their inability or unfitness for the stations they are expected to adorn—to behold such men entrusted with the most vital interests of a people, and lastly, finding those interests subverted, not so much through a mistaken choice in appointing the guardians of their dearest rights, as a consequence of their heartless indifference in not opposing or investigating the principles or characters of those who are thus tacitly to be considered as responsible for the most inestimable privileges enjoyed by freemen:—can all this be viewed, and viewed dispassionately, without our becoming sensible of the importance of party opposition.

But when we have party-spirit, and *party-men* amongst us, it is not thus: men in office are regarded with a jealous eye, and the slightest derogation from the duties of their station needs only be known to be exposed; hence it is that the constituents of a people are so guarded in their conduct of public affairs. I have little hesitation in avowing, that without party, a majority of the inaccuracies and imperfections of government would pass by unnoticed, and perhaps, by a too frequent recurrence, at last sink into a confirmed system of error.—Again, it may be urged, what a noble display of talent does not party zeal elicit? We may emphatically say that the whole world of politics is in arms upon the agitation of any great question upon which there may be a division of party. It is then that the collective system of political economy is laid open and analyzed, and those who attend to both sides of the question cannot fail of deriving considerable information, and of being highly edified. Besides the opportunity afforded men of talent of attaining eminence, the benefits arising from it are obvious when we see how useful it is in exposing the measures or extravagancies of men who otherwise might creep into the confidence of a people but to destroy it, and to entail ruin and misery where we might have looked for national prosperity and happiness.

But all this must be taken as implying a limited degree of party influence—not party *rage*; not that blind bigotry to names—that unrelenting hostility to every thing unconnected with the views and interests of a particular sect:—I would by no means be understood so—I would simply suppose by *party*, the opposition to be expected from the dissenting part of a community to measures or proceedings to which they may be firmly but *conscientiously* opposed.

D.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

[By the arrival at New-York.]

The London October papers have given publicity to all the remarks which appeared in the New-York papers respecting the removal of the remains of Major Andre.—The article from the American, severe as it is, is copied into the Courier, a ministerial paper, without comment!

Admiral Fahil is appointed to command at Halifax. In future, the command on the Leeward and Windward Island stations will be entrusted to one admiral instead of two. Sir Charles Rowley, now at Jamaica, is appointed to both commands.

The Spanish schooner Carlota, of Havana, about the 1st of June, sunk off the Gallinas, on the Coast of Africa. She had on board 250 slaves, and all perished except twelve!

On the 4th Oct. Mr. Green ascended at Brighton, in his Coronation Balloon, in presence of 30,000 people. His balloon went out to sea, and was picked up about four miles from Seafort.

A great reduction has lately taken place in the establishment of the Bank of England. The number of clerks employed amounted to above 1000, which number is reduced about one-eighth. The discharged clerks receive an annuity. The Bank will save by this arrangement, 20,000*l.* per annum. The cause assigned for this step is a general falling off of business.

A physician at Madrid, who has made yellow fever his study for twenty years, has published a letter against the precautions adopted by government. Fears, the want of care by the sick who are abandoned, and famine, occasioned by all communication being cut off, he says, extend the ravages of fever to those who would otherwise have resisted the contagion.

Counts Bertrand and Montholon, in a note addressed to the editor of the Courier under date of the 2d ult. deny the authenticity of the following works: "Manuscript from St. Helena, Thoughts, Maxims, Secret Memoirs, Sentences, Napoleon drawn by himself, Domestic Chagrin, Verses, &c. which have been published or announced as coming from the Emperor Napoleon." They add, "These are not his—his manuscripts have not been communicated to any person. We also deny the Memoirs announced under our names."

By the last account from Paris, on the subject of the pending elections, it is observed in the London Courier, the editors submit to a compulsory silence—such is the severity of the censorship. The opposition might have orators against the ministry. Much good is expected of the Chamber of Deputies.

The stamps on newspapers in London amount, weekly, to 300,000; in the country to 650,000—nearly a million weekly, and 50 millions per annum.

Count Parro is accused of having been a party to a plot to overthrow the Austrian goverment, and has been ordered before the Imperial Commission of Venice.

The Alligator, of 28 tons, (which was lately built at Cochin, China, of teak wood,) has arrived at Portsmouth, (Eng.) from Madras. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Governor of Madras, came passenger. [It will be recollected that Gen. Hislop was on board the Java frigate, when she was captured by the U. S. frigate Constitution, Com. Bainbridge. On this occasion, Sir Thomas expressed the highest gratitude to Com. B. for his politeness and attention, and although a prisoner, our gallant Commodore not only returned him his sword, but an elegant service of plate.]

At the Sheep Fair in Sussex, England, on the 2d ult. 10.000 were penned. Ewes sold for 20 to 25s. Lambs 12 to 13s.

[It would appear by the following extracts that the Yellow Fever is making dreadful ravages in Spain.]

Paris, September 30.

The number of persons who have quitted Barcelona, is from thirty to forty thousand. Tortosa, and the whole shore of the Ebro, are ravaged by this terrible scourge. Malaga, Port St. Mary, Cadiz, and Xeres, are not exempt from the infection.

A letter from Mount St. Louis, dated Sept. 19th says, "All Catalonia is in desolation, and the streets of Barcelona deserted, as the unhappy inhabitants have fled to the mountains, from whence they are repulsed by the peasantry, and die of famine and misery."

A letter from Bayonne dated September 22d, says, "Advices have reached our authorities respecting the progress of the infection in Catalonia, which has determined them to adopt more rigorous precautions on the frontier of Navarre and Guipuscoa. The Pas-de-Behobia is the only point, by which communication will be permitted."

Gibraltar, September 25.

A riot took place at Lugo on the 2d inst. the day appointed for drawing lots to complete the vacancies in the army. Between 4 and 500 peasants from the neighbourhood pelted the Town Council, the King's Bust, and the Constitution Stone, and assailed the Militia. The latter were under the necessity of using their arms in their defence; two peasants were killed, and from 50 to 60 were wounded. The object of the Rioters, says one of the Madrid editors, was to upset the Constitutional system; but this is denied by another, who, with reference to the Official report made by the Town Council of Lugo to the Civil Governor of Gallicia, states, that they merely intended to get the lots drawn by districts. The latter account also reduces the number of casualties to one peasant killed and several wounded.

September 26.

A second attempt having been made by the mob of Madrid, in the night of the 12th inst. to parade General Riego's portrait about the streets, in direct opposition to the orders of the Civil Governor issued on that very day, the troops were directed to disperse the rioters, and obeyed.—No particulars have hitherto been given in the papers.

The Times gives a laughable account of an *awkward mistake* which recently occurred in England. It appears, in short, that a popular preacher, who was intimate in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Whitbread, and a favorite with Lady Augusta Murray, (Duchess of Sussex,) had received invitations from both to dinner the same day. He wrote two notes in answer, but in his hurry sent the one intended for Lady Murray to Mrs. Whitbread, and that for Mrs. W. to Lady Murray.

Copy of the first Note.

"Dear Duchess, a thousand thanks for your most delightful invitation. I must, I will accept it, though to do so I am compelled to put off the brewer and his wife."

Copy of the other Note.

"The Rev. H. presents his respectful compliments to Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and regrets that the sudden indisposition of his aunt, from whom he has great expectations, will prevent him from indulging himself in the high honour of waiting upon the family to dinner this evening."

No man could ever have been more chagrined, than when he received the following note from Mrs. Whitbread:

"Lady Elizabeth Whitbread presents her compliments to the Rev. Mr. H. and doubts not but that when fatigued with the society of Dukes and Duchesses, he would kindly condescend to put up with the humble fare of a brewer and his wife."

On the 9th September, Mademoiselle Cecilia ascended in a balloon at Marseilles, which had nearly proved fatal to this intrepid heroine. The balloon struck against a mast in its ascent and threw her against a balcony, by which she received a contusion on her side. She extricated herself with great presence of mind, and ascended to the height of 1500 toises.

A new bridge over the Thames, from Windsor to Eton, is contracted for, to be finished by the 30th of November, 1822.

The London Globe, of the 1st ult. contains a long letter, signed by Gregor Mac Gregor, dated Edinburgh, September 25th, 1821, giving a particular account of his failure in the expedition against Porto Bello and Rio de la Hacha. Sir Gregor comes out in vindication of himself, because, says he, "I have been denounced as the sole cause of their disastrous termination."

The last Hamburg mail received in England, states, that the harvest had proved bad in the northern provinces of Sweden.

The King of Spain returned to his capital on the 22d of September, on the 23d declared himself highly satisfied with the late firmness of Morilla and San Martin.—The Cortes were in session. It was agreed on the 23d that substitutes might sit for the representatives of the Phillipines and Peru, from which places deputies had not arrived. The news of the plague at Barcelona had disturbed the public mind at Madrid, and had the effect of allaying the political agitation. At Tortosa, 600 died in five days.

Accounts from the Continent state that there was no prospect of immediate hostilities.

The King of England had been indisposed at Brussels, but would probably leave there the 30th of September.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

ENGLAND.—Colonel Congreve having now no longer any occasion to employ his rockets either in England or America, has found out a new enemy, on which to vent his fiery indignation; he has attacked the whales in their native element. One account states, that he has routed nine of these monsters already. To this we shall only remark, that the Congreve rocket proves more destructive amongst these new enemies of England, than it did amongst the old. This engine of hostility was used in the attack on Fort M'Henry, and so little apprehension did its presence excite, that the garrison hailed it in its passage, and exclaimed "advance and give the countersign." We do not know who is appointed regent on the European demise of the king of England; his majesty, by the last accounts was in Germany. Ireland since the departure of the king has been visited by a calamity somewhat of a noble cast, even in the history of physical phenomena, vast quantities of soil have been suddenly converted into bog, with all their buildings and improvements, by which many families have been reduced from opulence to indigence.

The King of England in company with the Duke of Wellington, have visited the field of Waterloo. A London paper has imagined a conversation between the parties. The king has visited Germany, and one account states that the German Princesses threw themselves in his way. Quere—where was the ghost of Caroline?

Congress will shortly come together at Washington, when we have much reason to fear, that we shall all pass under the dominion of logocracy, or the government of words, words, words. In order to prevent so deplorable a catastrophe, we would recommend a general confederacy amongst all the editors of newspapers not to publish any but the speeches of the best orators, and even to use this like arsenic, very sparingly. Many, yes, very many of the members speak for the purpose of reading their rhetoric in the public journals afterwards, and many write out their own speeches and furnish them to the printers themselves. With what rapture do some of them stare through their spectacles, when they behold their speeches thus ushered into public view! We think that we can see the legislator while sitting in the quietude of his own study, reading his speech in the columns of a newspaper, and occasionally throwing down the printed sheet, and stalking across the floor, perfectly astonished at the immensity of his own conceptions.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

On Tuesday came on before his honor Chief Justice Tilghman and Judge Gibson, the trial of James Allen, (a black,) for the murder of his father, Samuel Allen. This unnatural and abominable act, it appeared, was perpetrated in the Northern Liberties, on the 8th day of February last, and was first discovered by the voluntary confession of the prisoner. It appeared in evidence, that on the evening of the above day, the deceased was left in his own house, by his wife, who went to attend a school or religious society in the neighbourhood. She had not been at the meeting more than half an hour, when the prisoner, her son, came into the room, and in an agitated and strange manner, told her he had "done murder." She shuddered at the words and at his manner. He however repeated it a second and a third time.—Mrs. Allen, accompanied by a male friend, immediately hurried home, and to her utter astonishment found her husband on the floor, weltering in his blood. She succeeded in getting him to bed, while her companion gave the alarm. James was immediately apprehended and carried before Squire Shaw, where he again confessed that he had killed his father—was ready to die for it—that he was tired of this world and wanted to go to a better one. He was committed for a second examination; upon which occasion he repeated what he had before asserted.

Independent of his own confession, the collateral proof was principally circumstantial. He was defended with much ability by Dallas and Rush, and the prosecution was ably conducted by Mr. Kittera. The trial lasted from 3 o'clock until after midnight; when the jury retired, and next morning brought in a verdict of *Murder of the second degree*.

The deceased was a man of between seventy and eighty years of age; was an honest, industrious and inoffensive man.

In the course of impannelling the jury, George Martin, of Roxborough, was called, but begged to be excused from conscientious grounds, being a member of the Society of Friends. He declared, that he could not find freedom to give a verdict of guilty in a case where the life of a fellow being was at stake. Their honors the judges explained to him the relation in which a juror stood in every trial of this nature; that he was to judge from the evidence alone, on the guilt or innocence of the accused, and had no lot or part in fixing the degree of punishment, which would follow the conviction of the prisoner. The [illegible]-challenged juror refused to enter the box, and to take the requisite affirmation; upon which he was committed for a *contempt of court*.

FALL OF CARTHAGENA.

The following important official document was issued immediately after the glorious event it confirms:

Mariano Montilla, Brigadier General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the Northern coast of Gundinamarca, &c. to the troops of the army under his command:

Soldiers!—At last you have fulfilled the noble object for which you were destined by the government. Carthagena, the strong Carthagena, the bulwark of Gundinamarca, belongs to the republic of Columbia. Your efforts and privations, your constancy and sufferings, your valor and virtues will be rewarded by the noble pride which you feel at seeing the garrison which defended it, yield to a capitulation.

Soldiers—The supreme government, which expected no less from your love of liberty, will be liberal in remunerating your services. Equally with the heroes of Boyaca and Carabobo, it will bear in mind the brave warriors of the army of the coast. But, what have I said! Do you then perchance claim any other compensation than that of liberating your brethren? Any other glory than that of beholding the tri-colored flag waving on the high towers of this place, while your foes bear the waves to return to Spain, instructed by their fate! Nay, the mercenary soldiers alone are moved on by interest. Those of the Republic, animated by the sacred fire of the Independence, aspire but to glory.

Soldiers—Receive the testimonies of my gratitude for your labors. Persevere, as you have hitherto done, in being the true model of patriotism and subordination.

Head-Quarters la Popa, 3d October, 1821.—XI. of the Independence.

MARIANO MONTILLA,
General, Commander in Chief

LATE FROM LIMA.

Extract of a letter from Chili, to his friend in Baltimore, dated July 18, 1821.

"By the arrival of H. B. M. frigate Owen Glendower, from Callao, we are informed that San Martin was treating with the Commissioners from Lima on board one of the Patriot frigates, upon the terms of an armistice, until they can send a deputation to Spain. The basis that San Martin proposes for this armistice is, that the Royalists shall deliver up the port of Callao, withdrawing all their troops to the capital, and he will then raise the blockade, and open the port to neutral and Chilian vessels, allowing the revenue arising therefrom to go into the royal chest of Lima. I cannot think the Limenas will agree to this arrangement, as Callao is the only place that is strongly fortified on the whole Coast, and the only one that has been able to resist the attack of the Patriots.—Should they consent to the armistice upon the terms proposed by San Martin, he will at any time be able to march into the Capitol, by breaking the treaty; and I do not think he would hesitate in taking any advantage, although in opposition to the rules of civilized warfare.

"At present, the whole coast of Peru, from Arica in San Buenaventura, is in possession of the Patriots, with the exception of about 50 leagues, from Pisco to Callao. Lord Cochrane has established a flying Custom house on board his frigate, and obliges all vessels he falls in with (bound to the Coast) to pay him 18 per cent. duties on their whole cargo, under promise of returning it on such parts as they may not be able to sell, and 3 per cent. on the money that they will have to receive in return. I can perceive that this barefaced mode of robbing will bring us into many difficulties; and it is much to be regretted that we have not one or two vessels of war on this Coast, as it is evident his Lordship will not cease committing these depredations until prevented by force. Already our merchants have met with some severe losses on the Coast.—Capt. Smith, of Boston, from whom Lord C. took $150,000 about 18 months since, was captured in the Bay of Arica, a few months ago, with $125,000 more.

"The Chilian government remains the same, except that their tyranny (if possible) is increasing. Not long since they imprisoned and put in irons an Editor, for writing in favor of Congress, Constitution, &c.; and yet they say that the press is free.—They have likewise arrested one of their Generals, and all his friends, for speaking too freely of the government; in fact, there is hardly a day passes that is not noted by the death or punishment of some patriot who offends, because he has the courage to demand or speak in favour of a representative government.

"The English have now on this station one ship of the line, two frigates and one sloop of war.

"When the Owen Glendower left Callao the Constellation was lying there with the Ex-vice King on board.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

Solution of the Question that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of the 17th inst.

The quantity of fluid discharged in an hour 360 gallons and 100 gallons of composition remain in the vessel, now if it were possible for the consistency of the fluid to be uniform during the whole process, (that is, that the mixture remaining in the vessel should be of the same consistency with that discharged,) it would merely remain to divide the contents of the cask in the ratio of 360 to 100, because 360 gallons of water and 100 gallons of wine enters into the composition: but 360 : 100 :: 18 : 5, therefore as the sum of the ratios 18+5=23 is to the less 5, so is the content of the cask=100 to the quantity of wine remaining in the vessel, 21.739.

But this would not be the real quantity remaining in the cask, for it is evident that the first fluid discharged would be wine alone, and that the strength is still reducing: now supposing each particle of water as it enters the cask incorporates with the wine and immediately becomes equally diffused, the question would then become fluxional, and the true answer would be 2.7323 gal. &c.

GAMMA.

[The question has also been answered nearly similar to the above by "A School Girl."]

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, November 24, 1821.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr RICHARD COX to Miss ELIZABETH M'MULLIN, all of this city.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. James P. Wilson, Dr. JOHN H GORDON, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss HANNAH M'CREA, all of this city.

MARRIED, at Trenton, on Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, by the Rev. William Boswell, JAMES L. EDWARDS, Esq. of the city of Washington, to ANN, daughter of the Rev. B. Allison, D.D.

THEATRICAL.—We are authorized to state, that Mr. Poilipps, the celebrated and distinguished vocalist, proceeds from New-York to Boston, at which place he commences an engagement of seven nights in the character of Count Belino.—Subsequently to that engagement, he delivers the same course of Lectures, which were received in Dublin and London, with such unqualified applause, to the theme were bestowed their labour upon a by direction of them resulting in conclusions highly creditable to the Lecturer. After the termination of this arrangement, Mr. P. revives his engagement at New-York, and as the time to be employed must be protracted, we despair of having the pleasure of seeing him in this city.

It is understood that he returns to Europe in June, takes leave of the English stage immediately upon his arrival there—and in the following winter retires from public life, by his farewell appearance at the Dublin Theatre.

We again caution our citizens to keep their front doors and alley gates fastened in their absence, as our property and lives seem entirely at the mercy of a band of desperadoes who now lurk about the city. A house in Race street, was entered on Wednesday morning, and a ladies elegant gold watch stolen therefrom. The other evening, at the breaking up of a *tea-party* the guests on going into the entry for their hats, bonnets, shawls, &c. found they had taken *French leave*.

The last arrival from Europe still leaves us in doubt as to the ultimate object of the Russian cabinet towards Turkey—the prospect of immediate hostilities, however, exists only in the idle rumours of the different partizan newspapers on the continent.

It is probable that the Greeks, disunited and disheartened by the unsuccessful attempt to regain their liberty, will accede to the general amnesty which has been offered them by the Grand Monarch.—Their present situation, *though several* naval victories have attended their late enterprizes, admits of scarcely any other alternative. The least shadow of future success depends on the co-operative efforts of some friendly neighbour.

The grain market seems entirely dependant on the crafty speculations of the foreign dealer. It is known that the English crops have partly failed—and that it is not probable the British ports will be open to American shippers. We cannot conceive why our sales should be kept constantly fluctuating with the wind?—and though our fields have abundantly repaid the toils of the husbandman, the mechanic and labourer in this land of plenty must suffer the most aggravating distress, in order that a few may reap the golden harvest. The biter has often been bit!

The next session of Congress commences on Monday week; and the Pennsylvania legislature meet the Tuesday after. When these two great assemblies are organized, we shall endeavour to give our readers a satisfactory compilation of their proceedings as early as possible—for the honour and dignity of the state and nation are entrusted to their care, and every citizen must feel interested in their deliberations.

The trial of Gable, Smith and Taylor, charged with the murder of Isaac Brazington, at the last spring militia training, commenced on Thursday, before Chief Justice Tilghman and Judge Gibson. The circumstances of this case will excite considerable interest with the public, and occupy the court some time.

A few days since, forty armed men in Vermont, commenced an attack upon the squirrels, and in 48 hours killed and brought to head quarters, 485 of those animals. The next day a mammoth pot-pie was made, and 275 persons partook of the repast, and not more than half the pie was consumed.

The Quebec Gazette of the 8th inst. notices the great activity in the wheat and flour markets, and regrets that there were but few vessels in port to take it away. High freights were demanded.

An Election is to be held at the Banking House at Philadelphia, on Monday the 17th of January next, for twenty Directors of the Bank of the United States.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

BUONAPARTE.

The pen, the pencil, and the chisel have seemingly entered into contents each with the other, in the commemoration of the deeds and achievements—and in the perpetuation of the memory of this illustrious, and unexampled chieftain. *History* has already recorded much—the *Canvass* has been, not uselessly, or unproductively stretched, and the *Sculptor* has not employed his time in vain, to exhibit to the world a portraiture of this great, and distinguished, and wonderful individual.—Let Europe, the cradle of his birth, the scene of his action, the theatre of his glory, claim the exalted right of calling him its own—The rest, and by far the greater proportion of the world, will claim the right of offering their homage at the shrine of his immortal genius.

Since the demise of this eminent man, the cabinets of the impartial states of Europe—the councils of many of the provinces which he has overrun, and the deliberative assemblies, whose discussions he has before this time impeded—have by a common communion, agreed to offer that homage, not to the remains, but to the memory of the man, whose actions kept them in a continual state of wonder—frequently of terror—but always of the most unhesitating and unqualified admiration.

The ancients, in the early state of the arts, and in that stage of them when the prowess of their soldiers, laid claim to the gratitude of the commonwealth—first suggested the erection of statues, to memorialize the character, the name, fame and exploits, of their departed Heroes. Since the decease of Napoleon, not only in France, (his own throne) but in Belgium, the seat of his misfortune, in Austria, and even in England, proposals have been set on foot, to elevate his name by the publication of busts, portraits and emblematical delineations of his "*feats in arms*."

Emulating the example of the artists abroad, we are gratified in having it in our power to state that Mr. J. L. Baker, of this city, has proposed to cause to be executed, a fine LIFE BUST OF BUONAPARTE, which is to be published at the moderate sum of TWO DOLLARS.—Setting aside the design of Mr. Baker, to contribute to the promotion of the arts, by his own private encouragement of them, we do most heartily recommend the subject to public attention, upon the score only of the magnitude of the undertaking, and the moderate price of the subscription. We trust, honestly, that this gentleman may be seconded in his efforts. Enterprize should never go without its reward—nor should patronage be *staid* from those who, from motives, as well of cherishing the memory of a great man, as of keeping alive historical recollections, contribute not only their own personal exertions, but extend the benefit of their purses. It is understood that Mr. Baker contemplates, in the event of the success of the present scheme, contracting for Busts of several distinguished individuals of our own country. Supscriptions for the *present*, we have been informed, are open at the MERCHANTS' COFFEE HOUSE, Mr. NEWMAN'S HOTEL, No. 10, Library street, and at the several Book Stores.

CLIO.

THE ENTERPRIZE.

The St. Andrews Herald, after detailing the account heretofore given of the captures made by the Enterprize, has the following complimentary remarks:

"We cannot conclude this short account of the transaction, without observing, that the conduct of the officers and crew of the Enterprize, and the volunteers from the Larch and the Lucies, is entitled to the highest possible credit. It is true no blood was shed, but the most fatal consequence might reasonably have been expected in an attack by five open boats, on such an imposing force, in shoal, water, where the Enterprize could not have assisted the assailants; and we feel much pleasure in offering our humble tribute of admiration and gratitude for this essential service to commerce and mankind, though we honestly confess we would much rather have heard that it was rendered by some of our own numerous cruizers."

Thomas Bennett, of Manlius, was lately drowned in crossing Lime Stone Creek—his horses were also both drowned.

William M. Pettis, was found dead a few days since in the woods near Sandy Hill, hanging by the limbs of a tree.

FIRE.—On the 20th Oct. fourteen small wooden tenements were destroyed by fire, at New Orleans; and Mr. Chew's house was in much danger.

Singular Suicide.—On the 20th of October, Mr. Henry Abbott, of Pulteny, Steuben Co. raised a length of rail fence—put his neck in the breach, kicked out the prop, which brought the whole weight on his neck, and killed him immediately. He was insane at the time, and has left a wife and several children.

Alexandria, (D. C.) Nov. 21.

A rather singular hoax was on Saturday played upon our citizens. It was announced by public notice, in the Alexandria Gazette, that the celebrated Lorenzo Dow, would preach at 3 o'clock, P. M. on that afternoon, in the market square. A considerable concourse of people were collected, including a number of respectable females, whose curiosity, we think, was greater than their prudence. Three o'clock came, and some uneasiness manifested itself at the non-appearance of Lorenzo—another hour roiled away—still he came not—and the audience with murmurs of disappointment, returned to their homes.

Among the visiters, we are told, was a worthy old gentleman, who, after trudging nearly a mile with his psalm book, possibly with the intention of officiating as clerk to the divine, arrived barely in time to witness the dispersal of the quizzed multitude, and to join with them in a hearty laugh.

By some accounts Lorenzo Dow, about four weeks since, was preaching in the island of Nantucket.

We understand that the author of this preaching hoax has since been discovered, and charged with the crime of FORGERY.

[*Herald.*

SUPPOSED INCREASE OF CRIME.

A moralizing editor laments the alarming increase of the account of robberies and felonies in the papers. This remark should be accompanied by the reflection, that the population of the country has increased as well as crimes, and newspapers are multiplied to report them. Some twenty years ago the sin of the land, it was solemnly declared, had augmented to such an unexampled pitch, that we were threatened with national calamities and general destruction, as our merited and unavoidable punishment. Yet we have got along tolerably well since, and we have no doubt are as we were twenty years before that time.—Nations cannot but ripen slowly.

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Another Imperial Present.—Edward J. Coale, Esq. of Baltimore, has received, through the hands of Mr. Poletica, the Russian minister, from the Emperor of Russia, a superb diamond ring, as an evidence of the imperial approbation of his discharge of the duties of Vice Consul. It is composed of a bright *topaz* set round with *one hundred and seventy-five diamonds*, fourteen of which are very large.—It is said to be more rich and beautiful than the one received by Dr. Mitchell, of New-York, from the same potentate. His Imperial Majesty really displays princely politeness and munificence towards some of our fellow citizens.

INFANTILE SAGACITY.

A male infant, aged about twenty-one months, whose parents reside in Broad-street, near the East-River, suddenly disappeared from home a short time since.—Diligent search was immediately made, and after a lapse of some hours, the lost child was found safe at the house of its grandmother, in William-street, near Hanover-square, to which place he had gone alone, and without the least assistance from any one. Since this occurrence, the child has continued frequently to repeat his visits, although great pains have been taken to deter him from so doing, and what appears most surprising, he rarely pursues the same route twice in succession; sometimes coming through Broad-street and Mill-street, to Stone-street, and thence to William-street; at others through Water-street, and up Old-slip; and two or three times has been known to come by the way of Broad-street and Beaver-street; but always reaches his place of destination without any apparent difficulty. The child appears to possess rather more strength and activity of limbs than usual for its age, but being unable to articulate a single sentence so as to make itself understood by strangers, can make no inquiries, and has to depend entirely upon its own geographical knowledge, in making these frequent jaunts.

[*New-York Gaz.*

THE SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

Our readers may have some desire to know how the present House of Representatives is constituted relatively to the last. An examination has been made with a view to see how many of the present Congress were members of the last Congress, and the following is the given result: The whole number of Members is 187. There are four vacancies to be filled, viz. two from the state of Maine, one from Vermont, and one from Kentucky. Of the remaining 183, ninety-one where Members of the last Congress, and ninety-two are new members. This is an unusally large proportion of new Members.

[*Nat. Intel.*

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGIN!

A new and most successful farce has been brought out at Druly Lane, entitled Monsieur Tonson, founded on the well known humorous poem bearing that name. From the manner in which it has been dramatised, this piece promises to become as popular as its original. In order to appropriate the tale, the persecutor of the poor Frenchman, who, in the poem, is singly represented by the facetious Tom King, is multiplied into a diversity of characters and interests. The bustle is thus constantly kept up, and Monsieur Tonson appears to the eyes of the terrified Frenchman in twenty different shapes, who having no connections or knowledge of the pursuits of each other, are equally surprised by the abuse with which they are assailed for the commission of deeds of which they have no knowledge. The piece was announced for repetition amidst universal applause.

MAD DOGS.—In the London Medical and Physical Journal, a correspondent states, that it has been noticed that the RUBIES CANINA effects male dogs invariably and never the female.

LITHGOW'S CASE.

Mr. L. still remains in gaol at Richmond, and the decision is that the case must go to the Examining, and then to the Superior Court. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer thus compliments General TAYLOR who has been engaged, as counsel for the defendant, during the whole trial:—

"For a perseverance that never tires clearness of argument, grace of eloquence and manner, and above all, for a winning equanimity of temper, this member of the Norfolk bar has distinguished himself."

[Perhaps it may not be unknown to our readers that Lithgow, the first accountant of a Bank in Richmond, had been charged with embezzling a considerable sum of money by means of a check on the Bank, drawn by the house of Baldwin, Ives & Carrington, which check had previously been paid. In the course of the trial Mr. Neckervis, the Cashier of the Bank, was particularly examined as to the usages of the Bank, the duties of Lithgow, &c. Before his examination was concluded, Gen. Taylor on the part of the accused, rose to move the Court to instruct the jury that the paper for the embezzling of which he was indicted, was not a *check*, within the meaning of the Act of Assembly, and that the indictment could not be supported. The Attorney General resisted the motion—but the Judge decided that it was not a check within the meaning of the law. Upon which, the Jury without leaving their box, found the prisoner not guilty. A warrant was then issued by the Judge, to carry A. Lithgow before the Mayor or Aldermen of this city, on the charge of embezzling a *security* and *facility* belonging to the Bank; and of embezzling money by means of a check which had been paid, &c.]

Another Character.—The same editor, in speaking of Mr. WALSH, the editor of the National Gazette, says—"His arrogance has put forth pretensions for himself which he cannot support—He has treated almost all editors with supercilious contempt, and the most outrageous illiberality. Is he ridiculous enough to pursue this course?—or when will he learn to show a little better temper, and a little more becoming modesty?"

Pensacola, October 24.

Highly Important.—In a subsequent conversation with one of the gentlemen referred to in our last, as affording the news from Vera Cruz, we learn that Russia and Great Britain are both in treaty with the King and Cortes, for the purchase of the kingdom of New Spain. Great Britain had offered fifteen millions sterling—there was nothing said of the Russian proposition—The Deputies of New Spain had protested strongly against the whole procedure—not consenting to hear any proposition from either power. They had sent advices, giving this intelligence, to Vera Cruz, which must have reached there about the 16th ult. on that day the steam schooner Mexicano sailed for Tampico, and the news was brought in her. Our informant received the intelligence from Ondazea, the owner of the schr. who further stated, that the news was universally believed, and had produced the greatest excitement and alarm, all parties being strongly opposed to any transfer of European government.

Albany, Nov. 20.

NORTHERN CANAL.—We understand that the rafts which have passed through this Canal, since the late rains, must have contained nearly half a million of pieces, consisting of boards, plank, timber, &c.; and that it is estimated that $30,000 would not have paid the wagon hire for transporting this lumber from the Lake to the Hudson.

The Buffalo Patriot, of Tuesday last, says, that "snow fell at this place, on Friday night last, to the depth of eight inches."

Public Sale Report.

J. and W. LIPPINCOTTS & CO. Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, November 16.

1 pipe Rochelle Brandy,		1,75 gal.
7 hhds. Jamaica Rum,		1,00 —
10 bags Coffee,		27½ a 28½ lb.
20 chests Skin Tea,		58 —
5 — Young Hyson Tea,		86½ —
6 — Hyson,	do.	90 —
3 — Imperial	do.	104 —
10 kegs Ginger,		4½ —
8 — Salt Petre,		9½ —
3 — Twist Tobacco,		12½ —
1 — Mace,		2,80 —
90 lbs Nutmegs,		1,75 —
6 boxes Castile Soap,		13 —
44 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,		11,10 a 11,75 cwt.
7 — Vinegar,		9 gal.
5 — Sugar House Molasses,		37½ —
1 bbl. Gum Arabic,		34 —

TUESDAY, November 20.

215 boxes Bloom Raisins,	2,50 a 2,55 box.
17 kegs Manufactured Tobacco,	9 lb.
10 chests Skin Tea,	58 lb
6 hhds. Vinegar,	9 gal.
5 — St. Croix Sugar,	11,00 a 11,65 cwt.
3 boxes Brown Havana do.	9,90 —
6 hhds. Sugar House Molasses,	36 a 39 gal.
9 — do. do. do.	30 a 35½ —
15 tierces Rice,	3,25 a 3,30 cwt.
20 5-gal. Demijohns (wickered)	95

WEDNESDAY, November 21.

[Terms—$100, cash; $200, 60 days; $300 and 60 and 90 days.]

38 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,	10,95 a 12,50 cwt.
[Terms—$400, 60 days; $800, 90; $12,00, 4 m.]	
50 qr. casks Lisbon Wine,	1,30 gal.

FRIDAY, November 23.

(Tea Sale, Caledonia's Cargo.

706 Chests Young Hyson Tea,	85 a 90 lb.
530 half-chests do. do.	85 a 86½ —
100 15-catty-boxes Imperial do.	1,12½ a 1,13½ —
200 10-catty-do. do. do.	1,13 a 1,13½ —

Grocery Sale,

50 lb. Mace,	2,80 a 2,90 —
30 boxes Muscatel Raisins,	3,75 a 3,85 box.
90 — Bloom do.	2,25 —
5 bags Pimento,	36 a 37 lb.
1 cask Currants,	17 —
6 baskets Sweet Oil,	$6,00 bsk.
7 hhds. Molasses,	32 a 35 gal.
5 bbls. Honey,	55 —

Congress is to assemble on Monday week, the 3d of next month. Already the members begin to arrive at the seat of government. Several have reached the city amongst whom we have heard the names of Mr. Gaillard, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Brown, of the Senate; Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Scott, of the House of Representatives. It is worthy of observation, that the whole of the representation of one state is the first on the spot, that state being Louisiana, situated more remotely from this place than any other of the states.

[*National Intelligencer.*

Georgia.—On the 7th inst. the legislature of Georgia, now in session at Milledgeville, re-elected General Clarke, Governor of that State, by a majority of two votes over his opponent, Col. Troup.

Departed this life, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. in the 47th year of his age, CALEB CRESSON, Merchant, of this city.

DIED, on Thursday, Mr. GEORGE PINING, aged 27 years.

DIED, suddenly, on Sunday last, Mr. WILLIAM ALLIBONE, broker, of this city.

DIED, at Washington city, on Wednesday morning last, Mr. JOHN DUFFIELD, late of the firm of Murdoch & Duffield, Merchants, of Philadelphia.

ALMANACK.

1821. NOVEMBER.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water	Moon's Phases.
24 Saturday,	7 05	4 34	1 38	Last Quar. 19
25 Sunday,	7 —	4 33	2 30	New 26
26 Monday,	7 2	4 32	3 22	First Quar. 3
27 Tuesday,	7 4	4 32	4 18	Full 10
28 Wednesday,	7 4	4 31	5 6	Last Quar. 19
29 Thursday,	7 6	4 31	5 57	New 26
30 Friday,	7 7	4 31	6 42	First Quar. 3

☞ The above Time of the *Rising* and *Setting* of the SUN is the *true Time* shown by a well regulated *Clock*—and not the *apparent* or *Solar Time* given in the Almanacks.

A CLUB

IS now forming at GOODWIN's Office, for the purchase of One Hundred Tickets in the Second Class PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY, on the following plan—say the subjoined handsome selected Numbers, divided into twenty shares, at thirty dollars each share—the great advantages that each chance may derive to the adventurer, who don't risk more than thirty cents, and may gain Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for so small a sum! Don't let so favourable an opportunity escape. Apply at the North-East corner of Walnut and Third streets.

☞ Prizes paid and sold at this Office, within twelve months, of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

No. 6935	1504	814	6735	3745
2741	3750	3746	3966	3970
815	2760	6840	6836	2656
4341	2660	2820	2816	2915
2911	3225	3565	3221	14090
6506	6760	6621	7771	8101
7770	7256	7766	7260	6931
8241	1503	3561	3625	2756
6756	6510	4856	4935	4931
4860	5735	6625	12160	13156
8025	7135	7131	1655	6210
6206	11055	13331	11870	11861
11866	11715	11865	11711	9850
9846	8820	8816	8725	8321
8316	8325	8315	8320	8311
8245	3115	4225	3111	11051
8021	14081	4221	13556	13651
13635	13636	377	13640	14085
5731	8721	257	102	632
562	762	467	14506	14425

nov 24—tf

ENGLISH STEEL.

BEST English Blister'd Steel, warranted good, Marshall's Cast Steel, first quality,

An excellent assortment of Commode Knobs, and other HARDWARE, just received, and for sale cheap, by

BENJAMIN HORNOR,

No. 47 Market street.

An APPRENTICE wanted. nov 24—2t

A HANDSOME POINTER SLUT

CAME to the shop No. 42 Spruce street, on Thursday morning last. The owner can have her again by proving property and paying the expense of advertising. nov 24—3t

SILVIERA & BROWNE,

WOOLLEN DRAPERS & TAYLORS No. 38½ *North Fourth street*, most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, they will finish every article in their line of business on the most reasonable terms

ON HAND,

A handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, together with a variety of Ready made Pantaloons and Vests nov 10—tf

CHESNUT WARD HOTEL,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth Street.

JOHN CLULEY takes leave most respectfully to return his grateful thanks for the encouragement he has received in his recent establishment—and to inform his friends and the public, that they can be regularly supplied with A LA MODE BEEF SOUP, prepared in the very best manner, every day, (Sunday's excepted,) from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M.—SALLADS, &c. &c.

☞ FAMILIES supplied.

Dinners and Suppers at the shortest notice.

N. B. J. C. has excellent rooms for the accommodation of Arbitrators, Clubs, Societies, &c. nov 10—tf

SILK DYEING.

R. AZAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and public generally, that she has Removed from No. 66 South Fifth street to No 132 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, the first house above Spruce, where she continues to carry on the SILK DYEING BUSINESS in all its branches, to wit:—

Cleaning, Dyeing, and Dressing all kinds of Silks, Crape, Lace, Canton Crape, Silk Stockings, Shawls, &c. Also, all kinds of Cotton and Woollen articles, Straw and Leghorn Hats.

She also dyes and dresses Ladies Fancy Feathers, in all colours—Cleans and dresses Merino Shawls, without injuring the colours—Scours Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel.

All of which she will do on moderate terms; and hopes by her exertions and experience to give satisfaction to those who will favour her with their patronage. aug 4—tf

THE BUSINESS

FORMERLY conducted by T. W. LEVERING, deceased, Bell Caster, Brass Founder, Bell Hanger and Lock-smith, is still continued at the old established stand, No. 79 SOUTH FIFTH STREET—a capable person engaged, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, and Ship Bells, on reasonable terms. House Bells, in town or country, neatly hung, Locks, Jacks, and all sorts of Brass Furniture, neatly repaired. Keys fitted to Locks, and Locks picked at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. nov. 10—tf

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour"

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

TO AN EPHEMERA.

IN THE MANNER OF THE OLD WRITERS.

"We had been shewn numberless skeletons of a kind of little fly, called an *Ephemera*, whose successive generations, we are told, were bred and expired within the day."

Dr. Franklin's Essays.

Poore little fly, that wantoneth awhile,
Unvexed with cares, eke carelesse little fly,
Sporting thyself in the day's beamy smile,
Thou reckest not that thou must shortly die.

Thy little race will soon be run, and then
Consign'd to naught we thee shall see no more,
In vain for thee the sun will rise agen,
Or smiling spring display of sweetes her store.

Poore little fly! shorte is thy span indeede,
Quickly does haste thy little life away;
But wiser thou—the future dost not heede,
Thine only to enjoy the presente daye.

Perchaunce to thee a dai may seem an age,
An hour as lengthened as the tedious yeere,
And all thy facultys thy life engage,
To keep thee onward in thy shorte careere!

Thine is the morn of life that only springs
Into existence with the sun's first ray,
But ere he sets, destruction on thee springes,
And sweepeth thee, and all thy race, away!

Much thou resemblest *us*, poor little fly—
And eke impressive counsel dost convey;
We for awhile may flutter, but must die—
Man the *Ephemera in creation's ray.*

D.

THE POLAR STAR.

Star of the North, thy radiant light
Shines on a world below,
On regions of eternal night,
Of endless frost and snow—
Thy sparkling light serves to illume
Whole chains of glaciers vast,
Where nought is heard amid the gloom,
But th' howling wintry blast.

Star of the North, thy bright'ning ray
Oft proves the seaman's friend:
If chance the magnet's power should stray,
On thee he must depend.
The tawny Moor as he toils on,
O'er scorching sands to realms afar,
Will, when the wish'd for spot is won,
Devoutly bless the Polar Star.

So is it with Religion's light,
That heav'nly star so fair—
Vain erring man 'twill lead aright,
Through seas of strife and care.
And when his soul he must resign
To him by whom 'twas giv'n,
Then will it prove that light divine,
The polar star of Heav'n.

CONTENTMENT.

Contentment, rosy dimpled maid,
Brightest daughter of the sky,
Why dost thou to the hut repair
And from the gilded palace fly.

I've seen thee on the peasant's cheek—
Have mark'd thee in the milk-maid's smile—
Have heard thee loudly laugh and speak—
Amid the sons of want and toil.

But in the circles of the great,
Where fortune's gifts are all combin'd,
Have sought thee early, sought thee late,
But ne'er thy lovely form could find.

Since then, from wealth and pomp you flee,
I ask but competence and thee.

A PRODIGY INDEED!

To Cato once a frighted Roman flew—
The night before a rat had gnaw'd his shoe—
Terrible omen—by the gods decreed!
Cheer up, my friend, said Cato, mind not that,
Though if, instead, your shoe had gnaw'd the rat,
It would have been a prodigy indeed!

OSSIAN.

O Bard divine! to thee each grace was giv'n,
Self-taught, or like great Homer, taught by Heav'n,
Sublimely tow'ring, soars thy lofty song,
Impassion'd, tender, nervous, bold and strong,
Applauding bards shall deify thy lays,
Nor fail to crown thee with eternal praise.

FINGAL.

Fraught with celestial splendors beams thy star
In peace thy country's *sun*, her *shield* in war;
No ancient hero may with thee compare,
Greece, Carthage, Rome, to rival thee despair,
America, this honor's kept for thee!
Like Fingal one is thine—and *Washington* is he.

Dr. Darwin informs us, that the reason why the bosom of a beautiful woman is an object of such peculiar delight, arises hence: "that all our first pleasurable sensations of warmth, sustenance and repose, are derived from this interesting source." This theory had a fair run, until some one happened to reply, that all who were brought up *by hand* had derived their first pleasurable sensations from a very different source, and yet no one of all these had ever been known to evince any very rapturous or amatory emotions at the sight of a wooden spoon!

Witty perversion.—Dr. Williamson, a vicar of Moulton, in Lincolnshire, had a violent quarrel with one of his parishioners of the name of Hardy, who showed considerable resentment. On the succeeding Sunday, the Doctor preached from the following text, which he pronounced with much emphasis, and with a significant look at Mr. Hardy, who was present: "There is no fool like the fool *Hardy*."

WHIMSICAL INTERRUPTION.

When Dr. Beadon was Rector of Eltham in Kent, the text he one day undertook to preach from was "Who art thou?" After reading the text, he made (as was his custom) a pause, for the congregation to reflect upon the words; when a gentleman in a military dress, who at that instant was marching very sedately up the middle aisle of the church, supposing it to be a question addressed to him, to the surprise of all present, replied, "I am, sir, an officer of the sixteenth regiment of foot, on a recruiting party here, and, having brought my wife and family with me, I wish to be acquainted with the neighbouring clergy and gentry." This so deranged the divine, and astonished the congregation, that, though they attempted to listen with decorum, the discourse was not proceeded in without considerable difficulty.

Some years ago, a witness was examined before Judge ———, in an action of slander, who required him to repeat the precise words spoken by the defendant. The witness hesitated and affected some embarrassment till he had fixed upon himself the attention of all who were in court, and then with apparent reluctance went on;—he said—May it please your honour—*You lie, and steal and get your living by cheating!*—Turn to the jury, if you please—exclaimed the Judge.

A BEAU OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

"A man of rank and fortune," says Dr. Davy, "will appear here in the finest embroidered muslin, swelled out by a number of *toipetties* (a long cloth of two breadths,) sometimes amounting to six or eight, put on one over the other in succession, with his shoulders as unnaturally widened in appearance, by a jacket stuffed and puffed out, to correspond to the bulk of the hips."

The same writer mentions that the officer of the king of Candy, who commanded his Majesty's drummers and trumpeters, was called—*Tamboroo-puramperetoo-cura-mohandiram-nilami.*

FROM THE PERCY ANECDOTES.

REWARD OF CONSTANCY.

Mr. Morier, in his journey through Persia, relates an anecdote of the Serdar of Ecrivan, which is highly creditable to him, and shows that the most brutal of men are sometimes capable of a humane and generous action. The Serdar who amuses himself from the windows of his palace in shooting the asses of the peasants who happen to be going along the road, in one of his predatory excursions into Georgia, made prisoner and placed in his harem, a Georgian maid, who had been betrothed to a youth of her country; the youth followed her to Ecrivan, and having made known his arrival to her, they managed to escape for a short distance; but their steps were traced, and they were brought back. The lover was ordered to leave Zengui, a river which flows between high precipices, his mistress espied him from the top of one of the banks, and immense as the height was threw herself down, determining either to join him or die in the attempt. Her fall was broken by the intervention of some willows, and she was taken up much bruised, though not dangerously hurt. To the honour of the Sadar, he did not carry his tyranny further, but restored the couple to each other, gave them their liberty, and protection to their homes.

GEORGE II.

A gentleman, after taking tea with a friend who lived in St. James's palace, took his leave, and stepping back, immediately fell down a whole flight of stairs, and with his head broke open a closet door. The unlucky visiter was completely stunned by the fall—and on his recovery, found himself sitting on the floor of a small room, and most kindly treated by a neat little old gentleman, who was carefully washing his head with a towel, and fitting with great exactness pieces of sticking-plaister to the variegated cuts which the accident occasioned. For some time his surprise kept him silent; but finding that the kind physician had completed his task, and had even picked up his wig, and replaced it on his head, he rose from the floor, and limping towards his benefactor, was going to utter a profusion of thanks for the attention he had received. These were, however, instantly checked by an intelligent frown, and significant motion of the hand towards the door. The patient understood the hint, but did not then know that for the kind assistance he had received, he was indebted to George II. king of England.

[From the Winchester Republican.]

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

It is frequently remarked that the most laudable deeds are achieved in the shades of retirement; and to its truth history testifies in every page. An act of heroism, or philanthropy, performed in solitude, where no undue feelings can affect the mind or bias the character, is worth to the eye of an impartial observer, whole volumes of exploits displayed before the gaze of a stupid and admiring multitude. It is not long since a gentleman was travelling in one of the counties of this state, and about the close of the day stopped at a public house to obtain refreshment and spend the night. He had been there but a short time, before an old gentleman alighted from his gig, with the apparent intention of becoming a fellow guest with him at the same house. As the old man drove up, he observed that both the shafts of his gig were broken, and that they were held together by withes formed from the bark of a hickory sapling. Our traveller observed further, that he was plainly clad, and his knee buckles were loosened, and that something like negligence pervaded his dress. Conceiving him to be one of the honest yeomanry of our land, the courtesies of strangers passed between them and they entered the tavern. It was about the same time that an addition of three or four young gentlemen was made to their number: most, if not all of them of the legal profession. As soon as they became conveniently accommodated, the conversation was turned by one of the latter upon an eloquent harangue which had that day been displayed at the bar. It was replied by another, that he had witnessed the same day a degree of eloquence, no doubt equal, but that it was from the pulpit. Something like a sarcastic rejoinder was made to the eloquence of the pulpit; and a warm and able altercation ensued, in which the merits of the Christian religion became the subject of discussion. From six o'clock until eleven, the young champions wielded the sword of argument, adducing with ingenuity and ability every thing that could be said pro and con. During this protracted period, the old gentleman listened with all the meekness and modesty of a child, as if he was adding new information to the stores of his own mind; or perhaps he was observing with philosophic eye the faculties of the youthful mind, and how new energies are evolved by repeated action; or perhaps, with patriotic emotion, he was reflecting upon the future destinies of his country, and on the rising generation, upon whom those destinies must devolve; or most probably, with a sentiment of moral and religious feeling, he was collecting an argument which, (characteristic of himself,) no art would be "able to elude, and no force resist." Our traveller remained a spectator, and took no part in what was said.

At last, one of the young men, remarking that it was impossible to combat with long and established prejudices, wheeled around, and with some familiarity exclaimed, "Well, my old gentleman, what think you of these things?" If, said the traveller, a streak of vivid lightning had at that moment crossed the room, their amazement could not have been greater than it was at what followed. The most eloquent and unanswerable appeal was made for nearly an hour by the old gentleman, that he had ever heard or read. So perfect was his recollection that every argument urged against the Christian religion was met in *the order* in which it was advanced. Hume's sophistry on the subject of miracles was, if possible, more perfectly answered than it had already been done by Campbell. And in the whole lecture there was so much simplicity and energy, pathos and sublimity, that *not another word was uttered.* An attempt to describe it, said the traveller, would be an attempt to paint the sun beams. It was immediately a matter of curiosity and inquiry who the old gentleman was. The traveller concluded it was the preacher, from whom the pulpit eloquence had been heard. But no, it was the *Chief Justice of the U. States*, the Hon. John Marshall.

The high price of exchange on England is considered evidence that the balance of trade with that country is against this, but it causes such of our produce as is commonly shipped to Great Britain to sell here for a higher price than it otherways would—an extra price nearly equal perhaps to the difference of exchange.

The government of Colombia has established by a detailed law, the provisions for a general and uniform system of education—to consist of schools of three classes: the elementary, the mediate, and the scientific—the estates formerly applied to royal patronage are appropriated to this important service.

On enquiry at the proper Department, we learn that the principal injuries lately sustained by the Mail of the United States, in its progress between Charleston, (S. C.) and Baltimore, were owing to the improper conduct of a sub-contractor, who was promptly dismissed from the service; and that the contractor was charged for the full amount of penalties incurred by the carelessness of his driver. [*Nat. Intel.*

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate which provides, that on the levying of an execution upon real property the officers shall summon three persons to value the same, and if it will not sell for three fourths of its value, it shall be rented out for the payment of the debt, but if it will not sell as before mentioned, nor rent for enough to pay the debt, then it shall be sold for what it shall bring. It gives an equity of redemption on lands, &c. sold under execution, and provides that real property shall not be sold at all for debts contracted after a certain period."

DEATH OF BERGAMI.

A handbill dressed in the deepest mourning, has been received in New-York, which states, upon the authority of a respectable house in Milan, that Bergami died on the 10th of August, only *three* days after the Queen, *of a complaint in the bowels.* A Paris article of the 27th Sept. which was published in the London Courier, corroborates this intelligence, on the authority of letters from Milan of the 5th Sept.

At the late session of the Kentucky Legislature, five members refused to take the oath against Duelling—but they were, notwithstanding, admitted to their legislative rights.

PROLIFIC.—The wife of a Mr. Lesher, of Lawrence county, Alabama, has within the last twelve months, been delivered of five living children—one of whom now exists, and is in good health.

JOHN M'CLOUD,
46 MARKET STREET,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms.
aug 4—tf

HAT STORE,

NO. 24 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.
P. C. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.
oct 27—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 CARTERS ALLEY, a few doors from Third street, directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of EASTERN SHOES, just received.
Joseph Coggins.
aug 4—tf

J. MILES,

AT his fashionable Manufactory, No. 25 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS, which he can dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
Customers supplied in a neat fashionable manner, at the shortest notice. aug 4—tf

JAMES BIRD.

BOOT and SHOEMAKER, No. 25 north Tenth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business, and trusts by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.
N. B. Two apprentices wanted.
aug 18—6m

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having purchased that old established Nursery formerly the property of Samuel Coles, deceased, in addition to his former establishment, will be enabled to furnish his customers with a large and general assortment of APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, CHERRY and APRICOT TREES.
Catalogues may be had by applying to the Subscriber, or can be sent to Market street Ferry, upper side, if required, any day except Sunday.
JOSEPH FRENCH, Jun.
Moorestown, (N. J.) Oct. 20, 1821—6m

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street*, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS is expected shortly, on consignment.
Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* aug 4—tf

A. NICHOLLS, Saw Maker,
120 *SOUTH FRONT STREET,*

HAS *lately commenced* manufacturing SAWS of various descriptions, such as Cast steel and German Hand and Pannel Saws, Cast steel and German Iron-back Saws, Brass-back Saws, &c. Wood Saw Webs, Breaking, Turning and Chair Webs, Lock and Key-hole Saws, Circular Saws, &c. &c.
Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got up in the neatest manner.
Cotton Gin Saws, made to any pattern or order.
All the above Saws, in point of temper and workmanship, is warranted superior to any imported, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of MECHANICS TOOLS, in general. aug 4—tf

Buenos Ayres Ox Hides.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and for sale, at his establishment, No. 80 CHESNUT STREET, (the long established and well known stand formerly occupied by James Molony) an extensive supply of Buenos Ayres Ox Hydes, of the first quality. Likewise sundry smaller parcels, from different places of various weights and qualities, the whole together constituting a complete assortment. He has also constantly on hand a supply of GIG TOP HIDES, of a very superior quality warranted not to gum. Also, such other LEATHER as is used by Saddlers, Coach, Harness, Boot and Shoe makers, together with TANNERS' OIL, CURRIERS' TOOLS, &c.
N. B. The Highest prices given for LEATHER IN THE ROUGH, or taken in on storage, if required.
David Coggins.
aug 4—tf

WASHINGTON MUSEUM,
Illuminated every evening, Sunday excepted.

CONTAINING 300 Wax Statues, 300 Paintings, many Natural Curiosities and Mechanical pieces. Among the Statues are represented the late Duel of Commodores Decatur and Barron, attended by their seconds, Com. Bainbridge and Capt. Elliott; Queen Dido on the funeral pile; Death of General Moreau; Death of General Packenham; Maria Antoinette, queen of France, beheaded on the Guillotine—*In Paintings*, the Battle of Waterloo; Perry's Victory; Death of Gen. Ross, at Baltimore; the Anaconda destroying both Horse and Rider; Battle of the Romans; Penn's Treaty with the Indians.
Anatomical Apartment—11 Natural preparations, and 10 in Wax; 10 full Portraits, many Historical Paintings and Engravings. This Room is 25 cents extra.
No. 48 MARKET STREET, two doors below Second street. Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents. aug 18—tf

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand, and will continue to have an extensive quantity of the above Liquors of the first quality, which he offers for sale on moderate terms for cash.
Private families, who wish to be supplied with those liquors, would do well to call on
MICHAEL WELSH,
At the south west corner of Walnut and Front street, where their orders will be thankfully received, and executed at the shortest notice.
Merchants and Sea Captains can be supplied with any quantity. oct 13—tf

Printing,

OF every description, neatly executed, at a short notice, by the subscribers, they having a handsome assortment of Types expressly for the purpose.
ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
aug 4—tf 53 Market street.

House, Sign Painting, Gilding
&c. &c. &c.
BY J. WARREN,

At No. 89 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, opposite to Cherry street.

WHO informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the business in all its branches, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who may favour him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.
N. B. Particular attention will be paid to Sign Painting by himself. He has constantly on hand, Sign Boards and Japanned Tins, of the first quality, and of all colours, very low. Also, Mahogany Doors, Furniture of every description, varnished to dry with a beautiful gloss, warranted to stand without fading or spotting.
aug 4—tf

LETURNO & DURFF,

WHITE and BLACK SMITHS, No. 76 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of *STOVES* of modern patterns, and finished in the best manner.
aug 4—tf

John and James B. Wood,
42 *SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,*

CONTINUE to manufacture the Old Dutch and the New Patent FANS. Also, Cutting Boxes of different sorts and sizes, with Farming utensils in general, manufactured wholesale and retail.
They keep, as usual, a constant supply of each on hand, which are offered for sale at very moderate prices. aug 4—tf

John and Thomas Cluley,

WIRE FENDER and CAGE MAKERS, No. 17 South Fourth street, next door to the Indian Queen, manufacture Wire-Fenders of various patterns, Wire Meat-Safes to keep out flies, Brass Wire-work for Libraries, Book Cases, &c. Neat Wire Bird Cages of all sorts, Wire work for Aviaries, &c. Screens for Gravel, Lime, &c. Land Chains, Rat and Mouse Traps, &c.
☞ *Orders from any part of the United States executed with alacrity and dispatch.*
aug 4—tf

A. ATKINSON,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his customers in particular, that he has REMOVED his *Saddle, Bridle, Harness, Trunk and Collar Manufactory*, from No. 1 south Third street to No. 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia.
N. B Gentlemen wishing to procure articles in the above line, agreeable to their own taste, may rest assured of having their orders executed in the neatest manner, on the most reasonable terms.
aug 4—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, No. 76 *Lombard street*, a large assortment of BASS SIDE DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, &c. which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms.
Thomas Young.
aug 4—tf

FANCY CHAIRS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, a large assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the best materials, which they will sell low for Cash, at No. 50 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
George C. Lentner,
John Patterson.
aug 4—tf

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,
SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON DYER, &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.
☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. aug 4—tf

EDWIN HEDDERLY,

CHURCH BELL FOUNDER & HOUSE BELL HANGER, *No.* 134 *South Fifth street*, Philadelphia, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, Ship and House Bells of any size or weight. Also, Mill and Screw Boxes, according to pattern.
N. B. Fan Sashes and Brackets made, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Furniture neatly repaired.
aug 25—tf

SAMUEL MASON, jun.

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 167 Chesnut street, one door below Fifth, has for sale, an assortment of warranted PATENT LEVER, REPEATING and PLAIN WATCHES.
Also, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals & Keys.
☞ *Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.*
aug 4—tf

Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,
No. 123½ SOUTH WATER STREET,
Corner of the Horse Dock & Drawbridge wharf.

G. KERN, jun. & Co. *Drapers and Tailors*, inform their friends and the public, that they have for sale, a large and general assortment of *Ready made Clothing*, which they will dispose of at a reasonable profit, for cash or approved credit. They return thanks for past favours, and solicit a continuance of patronage.
N. B. Constantly on hand, an assortment of all qualities of Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Cottons and Linens, which will be made up to order in any style, at short notice. All orders executed from every part of the Union. aug 11—6m*

EDUCATION.

CHAS. MEAD, thankful for the patronage he has already received, informs the readers of the Saturday Evening Post, that he has removed his School from No. 32 Church Alley, to the English department of the Academy in Cherry street, opposite Zion Church, corner of Cherry and Fourth, where a few more Scholars can be accommodated. Terms of tuition, &c. made known in the School room on the first floor.
C. M. has lately prepared a new School Book entitled the 'SCHOOL EXERCISE,' containing a course of Lessons, in which the various branches of Education are introduced as subjects for reading in Schools. The above work is just published and for sale by MAXWELL, corner of Walnut and Fourth streets. sept 1—6m

JEHU WARD,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 42 *Market street*, between Front and Second, south side has for sale, an assortment of warranted Watches together with Chains, Seals and Keys, of various descriptions. Also, Silver Table and Tea Spoons at reduced prices. Clocks, Watches, &c. repaired on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to perform. aug 18—tf

REMOVAL.

C. STOCKTON, Mercer & Taylor, has Removed from No. 45 to No. 61 SOUTH THIRD STREET, opposite Girard's Bank, where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line. Country Merchants and others, who wish to furnish their own cloth, will find it to their advantage to call. As he employs none but the first rate workmen, he is able to warrant his work finished in the best manner and most fashionable style, and at prices which conform to the economy of the times. No person will be requested to take a garment which does not fit. sept. 22—3m